



*collect

*standardize

#use

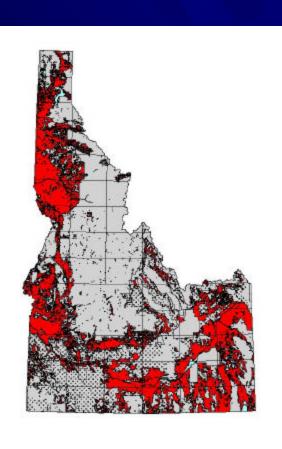
*distribute

statewide parcel and address data.

One of the critical layers of a state enterprise GIS database is the surface ownership...

Idaho Counties have invested millions of dollars and thousands of hours over the last ten years to build their private parcel database.

There is a HOLE in the Idaho Database



- The BLM is responsible for the federal parcels.
- State Lands is mapping the State-owned parcels.
- There is not a central database of the digital private parcels.

This is critical data because it is where the people live.

Federal Encouragement

- The OMB and FGDC plan
 - Statewide/nationwide digital parcel data as one of the seven framework datasets
 - Vital to national homeland security
 - Vital for economic stability.
 - Coordinating entity is called an I-team.
 - Cadastral Committee designated ISTC as Idaho parcel I-team coordinator

Why the Tax Commission?

- The (ISTC) has been identified as a possible I-Team coordinator of statewide digital parcel data because:
 - ISTC staff trains and provides daily technical support to counties for database and maps of digital parcel data,
 - ISTC staff writes programs, installs and maintains software for county digital parcel data for 39 of the 44 counties
 - ISTC staff needs statewide digital parcel data for efficient Tax Commission operations and has GIS and programming staff to facilitate the effort.

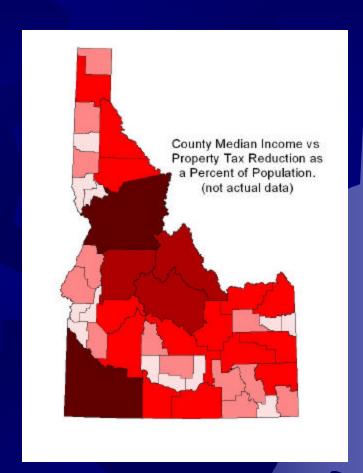
5 YEAR PLAN

- Year 1: Plan the Foundation and Develop the Project
- Year 2: Gather & Clean Voluntary Parcel Data and Construct Distribution System
- Year 3: Build Geocoding Engine, develop analysis tools
- Year 4: Train staff, analyze workflow, build quality control system
- Year 5: Marketing & education, perpetual funding and workflow implementation

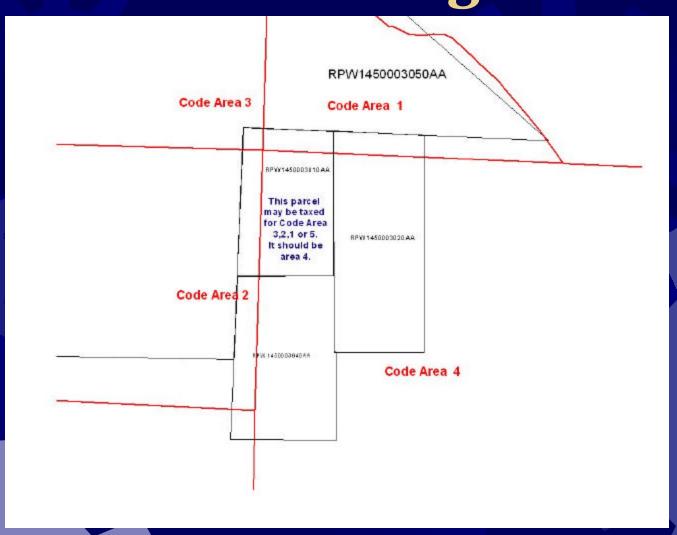
Partnerships

- State Agencies
- Federal Government
- Local Government
- Industry

All partners contribute staff, dollars, hardware, or software (as they are able) to build a perpetually updated statewide, continuous parcel database.

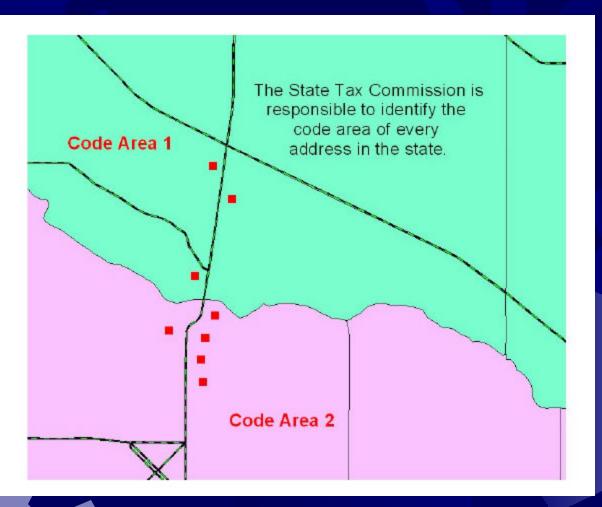


Data Challenges



 Without Parcel data, tax code databases are mismatched and confusing.

Data Challenges



 A graphic address database will interface with the new GenTax software

When datasets are from disparate sources, often the results are errors and duplication

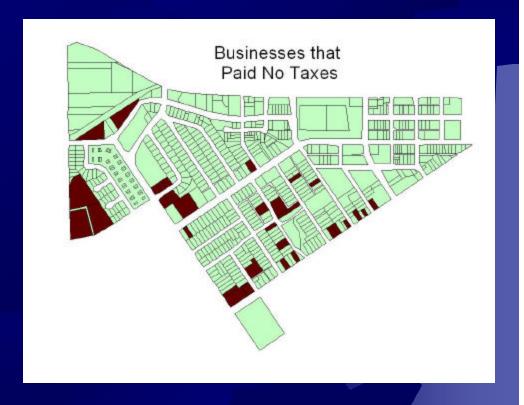


Enterprise datasets encourage cooperation, reduce errors and save taxpayer dollars



Benefits of Investing in GIS

By combining unique data, GIS can validate estimates prepared by the Tax Commission for Legislators in decision making.



Building Support

- * The Cadastral Technical Working Group of the IGC gave a unanimous vote of support in concept and recommended that ISTC be Iteam coordinator of parcel data.
- IAC Assessors Mid Winter Conference gave an unanimous vote of support in concept
- * Idaho Geospatial Committee gave unanimous support in concept.

Issues

- Privacy
- Sales and Ownership of data
- Costs and Benefits
- Liability
- Distribution
- Data Accuracy and Standards

Detailed plans are deliverable under the first year of work.

In Conclusion

An investment in a GIS project to maintain digital parcels and addresses statewide would reap benefits for the Tax Commission and the State of Idaho

- Quality control on all parcel databases
- Meet federal regulations
- Vital to national homeland security
- Vital for economic stability
- An effective research tool for Legislators, Attorneys, Tax
 Commission staff and County staff

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